

passed longitudinally along the stomach, contracting the greater curve into *sacculi*, especially at the constricted portion. The length of the *oesophagus* within the abdomen was one inch and a quarter.

The length of the small intestines was very great, the measurement being 21 feet 8 inches.

The *cæcum* was large, *irregularly, multitudinously*, but *not deeply* sacculated; in form it was gently conical, terminating in a subacute *apex*; its length 2 feet 4 inches, its basal circumference about 7 inches. When blown up it formed a spiral turn and a half. The large intestines at their commencement were about 7 inches in circumference, the decrease being gradual. The lining membrane of the *colon* formed a series of regular longitudinal *striæ*, gradually disappearing as the intestine narrowed, until at length they finally disappeared. The *colon* in its course followed the circular sweep of the *cæcum* to which it was attached by a riband of mesentery $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth.

At about two feet from its origin the *colon* merges into a flat layer of circular folds, the intestine making four distinct gyrations; from this part to the *anus* the intestine measured 9 feet 3 inches.

The circular fold above noticed is analogous to the long loose fold observed in the same parts of the intestine in other *Rodentia*, as the *Coypus*, and *Capromys*, and which is noticed in the respective accounts of the dissection of those animals in the Zoological Proceedings.

The lungs consisted of three right and two left lobes. The heart was round, and firm in texture, the left ventricle being very stout; the *apex* exhibited a slight tendency to a bifid figure. The *aorta* at its arch sent off *first* an *arteria innominata*, which divided into a right subclavian, and a right and a left carotid; then *secondly*, at a quarter of an inch further, a *left subclavian*, in an undivided condition.

The generative organs agreed closely with those of the *Acouchi*.

The tongue was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fleshy, rounded at the tip; the upper surface villose, with fine close hairy *papillæ*; at its base were numerous, large, mucous follicles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARUS JACKSONII, JACKSON'S GULL.

Mr. Couch, in his lately published 'Fauna of Cornwall,' has introduced a species of *Larus* under the above name as new to science.

He considers it as hitherto confounded with the herring gull, and in the plumage it agrees in every respect, except that it seems to be more glossy. They differ however materially in size, the new bird being about a pound heavier, about four inches longer, and in the expanse of the wings exceeding the herring gull by nine inches. In *L. Jacksonii* the bill is far stouter in proportion and much paler; the legs of a livid flesh colour, and the membrane of the finest silky texture to feeling and sight. They seem equally common with the herring gull. In a genus so nearly allied as the gulls, this bird may have been overlooked, and we would suggest that Mr. Couch should send specimens to Mr. Selby and Mr. Yarrell for examination and comparison.—COUCH, *Fauna of Cornwall*, p. 28.

CYCLOPTERUS CORONATUS, CORONATED LUMP FISH, COUCH.

Of this species, new to the British Fauna if not to science, I have examined only one specimen; the small size of which causes me to suppose that it has hitherto been overlooked from its likeness to the young of the common lump fish. The specimen was about eight lines in length, of the same general proportions. About the centre of gravity, near the summit of the back, is a wide and moderately long fin, the extremity declining; the second dorsal separated from the first by an interval, and placed opposite the anal. Colour, a dark green on the back, lighter on the sides, whitish below, a silvery line across the head, uniting the posterior portion of the eyes, and from this on each side a line running forward, approximating and then receding at right angles, thus resembling the Greek Ω , but with a square instead of a circular summit. The specific name is from this mark. The differences between this and the common lump fish are, the entire want of tubercles, which in the latter give a grotesque appearance to the back, the want of the flat space between the termination of the ridge and the (only) dorsal fin; and more especially in the moderately elongated first dorsal fin, which bears no resemblance to the vestige of fin described as possessed by the painted lump fish.—COUCH, *Fauna of Cornwall*, p. 48.

FRENCH EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY TO THE SOUTH POLAR SEAS.

This expedition, undertaken by the French Government, under the command of M. D'Urville, has completely failed. The vessels, *Astrolabe* and *Zélée*, were not able to penetrate beyond the 64° south, being fully 10° short of the parallel reached by Weddel. They were stopped by a compact barrier of ice, and found the whole sea in the latitude we have mentioned completely frozen.